

Effective engagement and involvement with community stakeholders in the co-production of global health research

Doreen Tembo and colleagues argue that small changes as well as larger system-wide changes can strengthen citizens' contribution to knowledge in health research

Involving a broad range of individual and collective perspectives in global health research outside of academic research is gaining increasing recognition as a mechanism for achieving a greater impact. This activity goes by many names (box 1). In the global north or a high income country, it is commonly called “patient and public involvement,” “engagement,” or “participation.” In low and middle income countries or the global south, these participatory processes are termed “community engagement,” “participation,” and “community engagement and involvement.”^{1–3} Co-production, a core feature of community engagement and involvement, is common to health research in both the global north and south, with a range of potential benefits. It helps to ensure that health research contributes to building knowledge and generating innovations that benefit users of research.⁴ For research that drives change and reduces the waste of resources,⁵ co-production should start

from the earliest stages, when problems are identified and priorities defined.⁶ Such an approach supports research that is ethical, specific, and appropriate to the local community.^{7–12} Involvement of end users in the design of projects has also been shown to improve recruitment of participants and research methods, making implementation and the impact of the research results more likely.^{9,13}

Various challenges exist to the effective adoption of co-production in global health research.^{17,18} There can be no one size fits all approach. Nevertheless, there are some common challenges and enablers related to citizen centred co-production. These barriers and facilitators when co-producing research, centre on problems of politics, finance and resourcing, access and inclusion, relationship building, and community disengagement (table 1). We will refer to these challenges and enablers when we discuss the co-production principles in the following section.

The UK National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) co-production guidance and the closely related Unicef Minimum Standards for Community Engagement^{16,19} (table 2) provide best practice guidance for research teams to navigate these key common challenges and enablers. In addition to step changes, which can be made by adopting the principles of power sharing, building relationships, acknowledging diverse perspectives, reciprocity, and respecting different knowledge bases, structural changes are also needed to better embed co-production in global health research.

Sharing power

Sharing power is a key facet of co-production (table 2). Global health research is shaped by power asymmetries or imbalances between funding bodies, research institutions, professional bodies, policy makers, and communities.²⁰ The exercise of power often depends on who has the resources, the decision making power, and

knowledge. These power dynamics and inequalities depend on whose knowledge is valued in interactions both within research teams, and between those teams and the communities with whom they engage.^{21,22} A co-production framework seeks to redistribute knowledge based power and replace it with mutual learning between all participants in a collaboration.

Because such approaches to research are still new and may cause uneasiness among both researchers and communities, it is the responsibility of research teams to create mutual adaptive learning processes, thus allowing research questions and designs or plans to be amended. Such changes depend on emerging learning and skills building, and ensure researchers include divergent perspectives in their research.²³ Communities, on the other hand, can act alone by using existing constitutional and institutional structures to lobby for more power and influence within the co-production processes.²⁴ When such structures do not exist, or when there is political interference, researchers can work with local leaders and political stakeholders to identify and build on local priorities. The Sonagachi project in Kolkata, India is a good example of aligning project priorities with the priorities of those in power (local politicians) and involving local gatekeepers as project team members, to access, involve, and ultimately empower marginalised female sex workers.²⁵

Some funders and organisations, such as the Canadian International Development Research Centre and the UK NIHR, use mechanisms to level out power differentials in global health research. Their methods include supporting communities and civil society, such as non-governmental, user led, or community based organisations, by providing flexible budgets or funding, which communities and user groups can use to ensure culturally appropriate and user led research design and practice. The World Health Organization Special Programme for Research and Training in

KEY MESSAGES

- Co-production of research is key to achieving more equal relationships in global health research and to delivering positive benefits to a wide range of stakeholders
- Co-production requires investment in time and resources and a commitment to building trust between researchers and communities
- To deal with the power imbalance between researchers and communities, and within research collaborations, it is important to include experiential knowledge and participatory methodologies
- Global health research funders and institutions based in the global north can better support co-production by embedding best practices in their funding criteria and systems for career progression and reward

Box 1: Terminology for partnering with communities

Many terms are used to describe how researchers form partnerships with non-academic communities. The lack of universally agreed and defined terms can lead to a lack of clarity about shared values and scope of activities, and relevance to other researchers and communities. It can also hamper discovery and synthesis of evidence from the literature. The UK National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) distinguishes between terminologies by defining *involvement* as an active partnership with patients and the public, participation as participants providing data for research, and *engagement* as researchers sharing research outputs with stakeholders, including patients.¹⁴ Internationally these terms are generally used interchangeably, and other terms, such as *user or consumer involvement* and *citizen participation*, are also used. In the context of global health, *community engagement* encompasses many different levels of the consultation-collaboration/partnership/co-production-control continuum of involvement.¹⁵ Organisations such as Unicef, however, use the term *community participation* in a similar way to patient and public involvement, to indicate a more active form of partnership with communities.¹⁶ The NIHR has adopted the term *community engagement and involvement* to encompass the full spectrum and levels of partnership with communities.²

Tropical Diseases “Malaria and bilharzia in southern Africa” study, for example, demonstrates how communities were encouraged to set up community advisory boards, which were given funding to cover research costs for community engagement.²⁵

Building and maintaining relationships

Building relationships of trust with communities is a time, resource, and labour intensive process.^{26 27} Key facets of building sustainability and trust include establishing responsive mutual communication with communities and building capacity for research by encouraging participatory approaches, such as citizen science. An example of a programme which builds local research and community capacity is the Kenya Medical Research Institute Wellcome Trust research programme in Kilifi,

which works to build up familiarity with research in the surrounding communities, and involve them in various projects.²⁸

Much research funding is limited to five years or less, resulting in involvement of communities on a project by project basis instead of developing long term relationships with researchers. Encounters are often transactional and focus on getting a project completed. Such short term interactions, especially if there is no lasting benefit to the community, can be counterproductive or exploitative,²⁹ leading to community disengagement, especially if researchers do not share their results.^{30 31} Future researchers wishing to engage these communities will need to determine why they are disengaged and work with them to develop joint research.

Although some research centres in the UK successfully build relationships

with communities, it is more usual for researchers to recruit a small group of people who can provide insights from their own experience.^{32–34} When views of the community are sought, a representative from a civil society organisation is sometimes involved. This approach saves time and cost, but presents only one perspective on research.³⁵ When such a representative is necessary—for example, on a funding or ethics committee, it is crucial to ensure that the concerns of marginalised groups are included, by regular meetings with them. For example, the NIHR piloted a community of practice of public members who discussed what research should be prioritised, with a rotating representative from this community attending the prioritisation committee. The pilot was evaluated by NIHR and learning was shared and discussed with the community of practice members.

Research organisations have a key role in ensuring that the development of relationships with communities, and civil society organisations more broadly, becomes a valued, and professionally rewarded academic activity.^{36 37} For example, some universities have introduced community engagement and involvement as a criterion for career progression.³⁸ Effective communication of opportunities for community members to learn more about research into their health condition, and building their research and professional skills, contributes to community engagement.

Including all perspectives and skills

A major concern for health research is that educated older, often retired, middle class

Table 1 | Practical elements to consider when co-producing research

Theme	Element	
	Challenges	Enablers
Politics	Political interference and unpredictable political situations necessitating a hold or delay for project work	Using established political structures without being partisan, building on local political agendas
Finance and resourcing	Insufficient and rigid project budgets, and undue bureaucracy	Clear and itemised budget to facilitate co-production Flexible budgets which can deal with unpredictable costings associated with co-production/participatory action research—agreed before funder approvals
Access and inclusion	Inability to engage or access communities and pushing ideas onto communities without understanding their problems and needs	Being open minded, flexible, and inclusive in using co-developed solutions Taking time to build trust and facilitate mutual learning Learning lessons from existing or previous projects in the area and understanding community perspectives and their real problems
Relationship building	Transactional interactions with the community Unfamiliarity with, and disrespect for, local culture and norms Funding and reward mechanisms that don't focus on development of a sustainable relationship, and community memories of poor research experiences	Allowing time for developing relationships with the community and communication mechanisms Working with communities that have been involved in building relationships Where appropriate, harnessing the cultural elements that will better enable engagement with communities, such as the welcoming nature of communities—for example, Ubuntu philosophy in Africa Involving local communities and user led organisations from the start
Disengage-ment	Uncompromising, resistant, or distrustful communities High or unrealistic standards or expectations which might have been influenced by unfulfilled promises from preceding research teams	Developing understanding of the causes of resistance and mistrust Not ignoring community expectations no matter how seemingly unreasonable and deviating from one's project

Table 2 | Principles and minimum standards for co-production in research

NIHR involve co-production principles	Related Unicef minimum standards for community engagement ^{1*}
Sharing of power—the research is jointly owned and people work together to achieve a joint understanding	Adaptability and localisation: approaches are developed based on local contexts. They should be flexible and responsive to local needs, conditions, and concerns. Flexible community engagement approaches ensure adaptation to new circumstances, deal with sudden or unexpected changes, and respond to uncertainty Participation: communities assess their own needs and participate in the analysis, planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of governance, development, and humanitarian initiatives. Community views and needs are given due weight in all of the above
Building and maintaining relationships	Communication: communities give and receive clear, appropriate, and accurate information through two way communication Building on local capacity: build on the existing skills and resources of communities and the local groups and organisations that serve them
Including all perspectives and skills— the researchers should include all those who can make a contribution	Inclusion: include community members and groups that are under-represented, disadvantaged, vulnerable, and marginalised
Respecting and valuing the knowledge of everyone involved in the research	Participation: communities assess their own needs and participate in the analysis, planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of governance, development, and humanitarian initiatives. Community views and needs are given due weight in all of the above
Reciprocity, so everybody benefits from working together	Empowerment and ownership: communities have opportunities to own and feel empowered by community engagement processes

*Some Unicef standards map across more than one co-production principle.

individuals, or more organised groups are most likely to be involved. Co-production becomes more inclusive when a plan is established for dealing with communities in culturally acceptable ways, taking into account local needs and capabilities. The research team needs to identify and communicate with all relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable and marginalised groups.³⁹ Such approaches will minimise resistance, distrust, and unrealistic expectations from the community.

A specialist with knowledge of co-production processes will always be needed within health research teams. Many funders advocate transdisciplinary research teams so that together with the usual disciplines, such as clinical or public health research, epidemiology, health economics, and statistics, a broader range of social sciences, humanities, non-academic disciplines, and communities are also included.⁴⁰ For example, the research team for the Malaria and Bilharzia in Southern Africa (Mabisa) study had diverse disciplinary backgrounds, including non-academic members. Community members used their knowledge of the local area to assist scientists in generating sophisticated maps, which acted as a starting point for designing environmental adaptation strategies for reducing vulnerabilities to vectorborne diseases.⁴⁰ The inclusion of such expertise will ensure that the cultural and societal factors that might influence the (dis)engagement of communities are taken into account. Nevertheless, to ensure culturally appropriate community engagement, all members of a research team should be trained to carry this out.

Researchers need to be mindful of the jargon sometimes used in academia and

health and how it can create barriers to collaboration. Meeting places that are welcoming to all should be used. Community members might not feel comfortable meeting in institutional environments, which might exacerbate the power imbalance between communities and academics or professionals. A positive consequence of the current coronavirus pandemic has been “digital democratisation”—the ability to allow people to co-produce research regardless of location, albeit subject to the availability of equipment and connectivity. That said, we also recognise that some people are digitally excluded, and researchers need to find ways of bridging this divide.

Reciprocity and respecting and valuing different knowledge bases

Reciprocity is essential to co-produced research.⁴¹ Funders of global health research need to reconsider the rewards and impact of co-production.^{37 42} Communities which devote their time, effort, and knowledge to shaping a research study should determine what benefits they receive and should be empowered by the processes. For example, benefits that empower communities might range from remuneration, skills training with certificates, access to research institution facilities, learning more about research and particular health conditions, and networking. The community can also be involved in determining what outputs of research are produced. Thus, the community might favour dissemination through methods such as plays, puppet shows, or comics, rather than purely through peer reviewed papers. The Planet DIVOC-91 comic is a key example of how the researchers worked

with youth and other community stakeholders in low and middle income countries to provide information about covid-19 and research.⁴³

Methodological hierarchies in global health research tend to favour quantitative rather than qualitative approaches, and yet it is qualitative approaches that often are used.^{44 45} Furthermore, experiential knowledge continues to be considered anecdotal, while the values of expert knowledge are increased within health research. Research teams need to place equal value on different types of knowledge, particularly the lived experiences and contextually specific knowledge of community partners.³⁷

The funders of most global health research do not yet mandate community engagement and involvement, despite the plethora of guidance to enable researchers to achieve co-production.^{46 47} A number of funders, including NIHR, insist on community engagement and involvement in research proposals and consider it a key criterion for funding. This approach might lead to a generational shift in the global health sector, making co-production the norm.

Where we can go from here: recommendations for action

Radical action is needed to embed co-production. It is worrying that during the current pandemic, the level of community engagement and involvement has reduced despite clear guidance on how to carry out ethical and valuable work in an emergency.^{48 49} This illustrates the tenuous position of co-production.⁵⁰ Within emergency responses, co-production can be achieved by setting up rapid response community

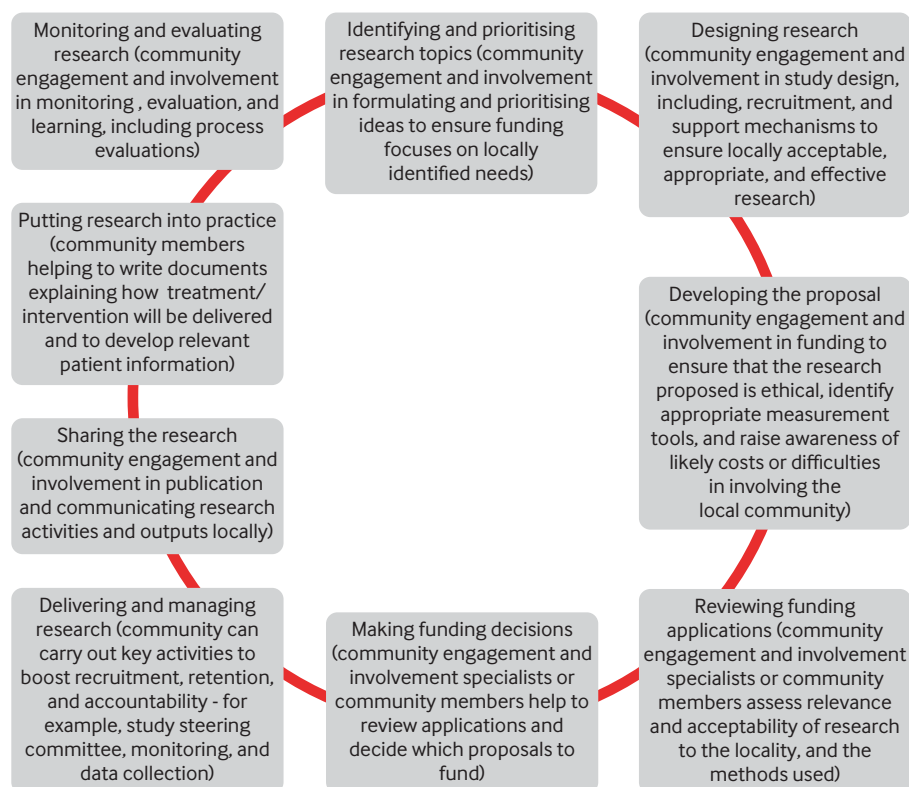


Fig 1 | Points of influence for co-production

panels, strengthening existing community relationships, and developing contingency plans for alternative methods of engagement during future outbreaks.

By expanding current practice and recognising the fundamental change in research culture that is required, leaders, funders, and institutions can do much to raise the profile, and demonstrate the effect, of co-production. They can recommend, or even better, mandate co-production of research, and develop mechanisms to make funding directly available to civil sector organisations.⁵¹ As discussed, reward mechanisms should be determined together with communities, and research ethics frameworks need to be more flexible to allow communities to be fairly paid for their involvement.

Funders and researchers also need to ensure that research priorities are determined with or by communities, are culturally appropriate and adapted to local settings, and that a wide range of community members are involved throughout the research process. Figure 1, adapted from an NIHR course for public reviewing,⁵² shows the various stages in the research process, from identifying and prioritising research through to monitoring and evaluating research, and the ways in which communities can be involved at each stage.

Academic journals can follow the lead of *The BMJ*, the NIHR Journals Library, and others, which require reporting on patient and public involvement. Journals could encourage the publication of research results on co-production, including the use of new methodological approaches, or by encouraging co-authorship by non-academic community members.

To achieve change, we need to think internationally about how the quality of research in universities and in health ecosystems in the global north and south is assessed. In the UK, the Research Excellence Framework is the mechanism whereby the impact of universities' research is assessed, forming the basis for the allocation of funding.⁵³ This framework could incorporate a mechanism that values and rewards the outputs of co-production (for example, the total number of peer reviewed articles that are single authorship or lead authored with community partners; evaluating how the research contributed to strengthening local community participation, skills building, research literacy, or creative engagement) and measures the effect of research on people's lives.

Universities can better align their reward and recognition mechanisms to encourage co-production. Academia and research funders also need to value

transdisciplinary and team science, and the inclusion of skills that foster co-production. The curriculums for research methods need to embed the development of knowledge and skills for co-production.

Currently, government use of science and evidence in responding to the pandemic, and the spread of disinformation and mistrust, is being debated globally.⁵⁴ Citizens and communities increasingly disseminate knowledge. On the one hand, the pandemic has uncovered underlying systemic health and socioeconomic inequities and, on the other, created a new set of possibilities for global health research that decentralises power and values co-production.

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project, and practical resources demonstrating how research can be co-produced. DT and GH have facilitated several co-production events, which have all involved public contributors. The paper draws on the discussions at these co-production events and the expert and experiential knowledge of all the authors, who also participated in these events. All authors contributed to, and commented on, this article.

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